

IMMIGRATION WORK.

SOME INTERESTING DATA AND SUGGESTIONS

From I. N. Hoag, Commissioner of Immigration for California, as Result of His Experience.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, written by Hon. I. N. Hoag, Commissioner of Immigration at Chicago, to N. D. Rideout, President of the Northern California Immigration Association, and which contains many timely and valuable suggestions upon the subject just taken in hand by said Association and the several county auxiliary societies:

Chicago, Ill., October 21, 1884.—
N. D. RIDEOUT, Esq., President N. C. I. Association.—Dear Sir: I have watched with a great deal of interest the successful organization of your Association. It is a move in the right direction, inaugurated none too soon, but still in good time. The possible effects of the Association can be measured or anticipated at this time. During my work here for the year and a half, the importance—yes, the necessity—of such organizations covering different sections of the State, has been a constant experience. Practical questions from practical men relating to practical subjects and practical problems, and districts and counties have been constantly recurring in my mind. They have related not alone to one section or county, but to every section and county. To answer all these questions intelligently and satisfactorily would require a more intimate knowledge of our wonderful and half-developed State than I can now, however interested I am in finding out what can be expected to pass. These questions can best be answered by people residing in and who are especially well-informed in regard to the several sections in which they reside.

Your Association, having branches in the several counties of the district covered by it, is doing a great deal to educate the necessary information with which to answer all questions in regard to any part of the district. This I understand to be one of the primary objects of the Association, and the object to which the Association will first address its efforts.

Understanding this to be the starting point, and in view of the importance here shown, as of first importance, that the climate of northern California should be thoroughly investigated and illustrated. The importance of this branch of the subject is emphasized from the fact that the great and moving motive of the people on this side of the continent, in changing their homes, is to get away from the "frosts." They have become tired of a climate that brings blizzards in winter and cyclones in summer and disease to man the season through. They want to go where they will find a climate at once mild and conducive to health. The climate of northern California is very temperate and almost universally suitable for the health of the people and for making happiness throughout the country. The general impression is that it is but little improvement over the climate of the Northern States on this side of the Rocky mountains.

When you tell the people here that good grapes are successfully produced in the open air in the mountainous north of San Francisco, and especially in the counties along the foothills of the Sierra mountains, they look at you with a degree of incredulity bordering on absolute disbelief. The most universal impression here is that southern California is the only place that is in the state of the State, that is particularly valuable for the health of the growth of vegetation. Northern California is not even regarded generally as a good fruit-growing section.

To correct this very general and almost universal misapprehension in the East, as to the climate of northern California, which should be addressed by the Association, let facts be shown by the figures on the thermometer wherever they have been recorded.

Let illustrations be drawn from the growth of vegetation—the trees, the grasses, the grains. Let the fruits of the section be illustrated. Let the points at which the principal fruits are located and enumerated. Bring out prominently by illustrations the orange and olive groves of Butte, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento and Yuba counties. Show the time of ripening of vegetables and fruits in Sonoma, Yolo, Placer, and compared with other localities in the same climate. Compare the statistics of health with those of other countries and show people here and everywhere that northern California stands second to no other section or State in the world as to diversity of climate. Having thoroughly illustrated the climate, and fixed the climate of northern California in this particular, the other questions of soil, productions, prices of land, markets, transportation, and the general opportunities of making homes and business, will be comparatively easy.

Next to gathering the materials for a thorough illustration of the geography and the action of the works comes the form and manner of the publication. For obvious reasons it should be gotten up in an attractive form and style, and should be well illustrated. The whole section should be embraced in one pamphlet or volume, but the counties should each be given a separate section, with a brief account of its peculiar advantages and leading products. A well-gotten-up pamphlet will be preserved and honored and read many, while mere slips or sheets will soon find their way into the litter or waste baskets. The prime object—to bring northern California to the front—should not be overlooked, and every effort should be thoroughly impressed that it is that section of the State he is studying.

The work should be published in such numbers that it can be distributed all over the country here, for people very generally decide before they start as to what section of the State they are going. Up to the present time there has been no distribution pertaining especially to the northern section of the State except a few copies of a pamphlet on Tehama county, gotten up by a real estate firm—a private enterprise. I have been in need of just such a publication, as I suppose your Association intends to prepare, very much, and can get a large number of them to good advantage.

Let me say here, that while every section of the State should put its best foot forward to make a good show at New Orleans, it should not be forgotten, that ninetieth, and I think nineteenth-twenties, of the people who go to California to settle, go from northern States and the South; in this section that money spent in advertising will pay the surer and bigger interest. The Southern States are among our strongest competitors for the people who are looking around for new homes. The greatest number we get from the North and have become disatisfied.

Next to advertising, the country abroad your Association will find that locating hem satisfactorily will be of great importance. And in this particular the manner of your organization is most fortunate, as it only meets a want I have greatly felt.

I have numerous applications from people who are going to the State for letters of introduction to some one in such and such a county who will assist them in finding desirable lands and who will protect them from the greed of sharpers or people who would take advantage of their wants, and induce them to drive a good hard gain. The Secretaries of the local county organizations or the Presidents and other officers will supply this want and their positions will be a guarantee of their trustworthiness to inquirers. The names of such, published in the pamphlet to be distributed, with statement that they may be consulted when called on for information, will serve a good purpose and answer this class of requests.

I have taken the liberty of offering these suggestions, hoping that as they are the results of experience in a field of labor

upon which you are about to enter, they may prove of some value.

I should be glad to co-operate with your Association in any way it may be thought best to bring about the common object.

Yours truly,
I. N. HOAG.

THE WANTS OF MAN.

In compliance with request we publish below the poem written by Hon. I. N. Adams, then Clerk of the United States. Some young ladies wrote to President Adams asking his autograph, and in return they received the poem, which he entitled "The Wants of Man," as follows:

"Man wants but little here below;
Tis not with me exactly so;
But 'tis in the soul's desire to told,
Would muster full a score.
And were each with a mind of gold,
The world would be a better place.
What first I want is daily bread,
And all the realms of Nature spread.
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell,
With which I come from France beside
To dress my dinner well.

But next I want, at princely cost,
Is elegant attire,
Black velvet, and winter's frost,
And silk for summer's fire.
And curtains shawls, and Brussels lace,
And diamonds rings fit to grace,
And rubies for my neck,
And diamonds rings fit to grace,
And rubies for my neck.

And then I want a mansion fair,
A massive marble pile;

With which I come from France beside
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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1884

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

S. C. Booth, "Tribune" Building, New York, sole agent for the Eastern States. Wm. Cameron, No. 8 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, special agent for San Francisco and vicinity.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

12 New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 12¢ for 4s of 1807; 12½¢ for 4s, 1809; 12½¢ for 4s, 1811; 12½¢ for 4s, silver bars, 100½¢; silver in London, 95½¢; consols, 101-9½¢; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106-14; 12½¢; 12½¢; 12½¢.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 80¢-85¢ cents.

Mining stocks have a languid look in San Francisco. There is weakness in nearly all directions, and want of money is the inducement to sell and buyers have the advantage in making conditions.

Samuel Seabough, one of the best known journalists of California, died in San Francisco yesterday morning, after an illness of two weeks.

Hennessey, convicted in San Francisco of illegal regaling, was today sentenced to a year and a day imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution.

The treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States is being considered at Madrid.

Two dozenses were administered to a thief at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Thursday—the first flogging in the Territory.

A British war vessel has been sent to British Columbia to negotiate with Indians on the northern coast of that province.

The Pope is said to be angry at the recent speech of Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N.J.

The Provincial Assembly of New South Wales refuse to favor the annexation of New Guinea and the federation of the Australian provinces.

The massing of Chinese troops in the vicinity of Shanghai and Peking still goes on.

France has given permission to send 1,000 men to Congo, to look after Italian interests.

Five French war vessels have been ordered in readiness to sail immediately for China.

A number of atrocious character is reported from Mason, Ga.

Cleveland returned to Albany yesterday from Connecticut.

The mines in Alaska are said to be paying well.

Natives lost by the burning of the steamship Massanah, from Rotterdam for New York.

Four policemen have been indicted at Cincinnati for intimidating voters at the recent election.

During the past week 23 business failures occurred in the United States.

Benjamin Hobson killed his wife near Westminster, and attempted to kill his son, daughter and daughter-in-law.

Albert and Charles Goodman (colored) were hanged for murder yesterday at Terre Haute, Ind.

An unsuccessful attempt was made near Sacramento, N. M., Thursday night, to wreck a train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rail road.

E. N. Charles was seriously injured at Nevada City, yesterday, by an explosion of cords.

George Hill was hanged in Cherokee county, Georgia, yesterday, for murder.

Political demonstrations took place in various California localities yesterday.

MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

In 1880 there were 161 cotton mills in the South located in twelve States. Today there are 270 mills, or a gain of 109 in four years.

This statement, standing alone, speaks volumes for the manufacturing progress of the South. It is admitted by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*—if the admission is needed to convince the doubting—that prior to the war the manufacturing industry in the South was declining steadily. Under the slaves system it could not be otherwise, since it is an axiom in economics that involuntary servitude never can be the basis of prosperity for a manufacturing community. Slave labor drives free-skilled labor out of the market in the South, and the latter is the only true substructure for manufacturing growth.

Between 1850 and 1850 there was a regular yearly decrease in the number of hands employed in manufactures in Kentucky, Alabama and North Carolina. The real revival of industrial manufactures has occurred between 1875 and 1884, the period in which the South turned its attention from the mournful past to the hopeful future. What the progress will be in the next decade, if a liberal spirit continues to be manifested toward capital and manufacturing industries, R. is not difficult to forecast. The spirit that once had labor to be a badge of disgrace has very largely given place to the better sentiment that it is the foundation of all true prosperity, and is a barometer of Republican institutions.

The manufacture of cotton cloth has most largely reflected the new movement, and in this line the advances made are scarcely less than marvelous. Prior to the war of the Rebellion the few cotton mills of the South were small affairs, hidden in out of the way places as if fearing to face the menaces of slave-labor, and turned out only a few coarse fabrics for home consumption. Now, the product of the mills is of the best grades, and finds sale in the markets of the world, while the mills have been brought to an honorable front, and are pointed to with pride as indicative of a "new era." We have good authority for the statement that the cotton mills of the South are to-day uniformly dividend paying and average nearly double the profit, in proportion to the amount invested, that is credited to the best mill enterprises of New England.

Six years ago one cotton mill in Georgia was doing business upon \$20,000 capital; to-day its paid up capital is \$1,250,000, and its profits amount to 20 per cent. At Augusta one establishment six years ago with \$800,000 capital paid 28 per cent, to-day its capital is enlarged to the prestige of \$3,000,000 and pays 22 per cent—a division of profits being effected by the incoming of new factories. The mills throughout the South are enlarging, and their business is of the safest character. We learn that the smallest mill of the 270 now in operation, is one of 200 spindles with \$4,000 capital. But it spins direct from the boll, by a new process, and its profit is no less than 40 per cent. The average dividend on mills in South Carolina was 22 per cent in 1881 and but a little less since. Georgia and South Carolina boast the most effective and economical water power in the Union, and these are now being quite freely availed of. South Carolina in 1880 had 44 working cotton mills, to-day she has 31, 11 of the increase being added in the years 1881-2. In 1880 she had 1,779 looms, 92,788 spindles, and employed 2,005 workmen, and within two years time these were augmented to 4,129 looms, 189,700 spindles, and 4,202 hands, receiving \$725,000 wages to \$340,165 paid in 1880. But a short time ago Mississippi had but one cotton mill, that at Wesson. The product of that mill took the premium at the Centennial Exposition. To-day there are 11 mills in the State, and the capital stock of \$300,000 in 1875 has risen to \$13,000,000 in 1884. Texas had two

mills in 1880, to-day she has 6. North Carolina had 49 four years ago, to-day she has 92. Louisiana has advanced from 2 to 7, Tennessee from 16 to 33, and Virginia from 8 to 14.

While the increase in mills in four years has been 67 per cent, the increase in spindles has been 73, and in production 67 per cent. The South enjoys an advantage over New England in the cotton industry, in having her mills contiguous to the fields, thus saving much cost of transportation. The Southern cotton millers get the staple at prime cost, and selects at will, and his advantage is estimated at not less than 1¢ per pound, or nearly \$4 per 50 pounds. The South pays less for her labor, but it is less skilled than that of New England, she works her hands longer hours, but in New England the skilled spinner manages more spindles and turns out a greater product. On the other hand at the North the water-power mills are frozen up a portion of the time each year, but at the South this hindrance is almost unknown, while in the mills not stopped there is an outlet for heating not considered material in an estimate in the southern climate. The estimate of the *Times-Democrat* is that the cost of one horse-power in Lawrence, Mass., is \$14.12; Dayton, Ohio, \$38; Cohoes, N. Y., \$20; Birminham, \$20; Turner's Falls, Mass., \$10; while at Augusta, Ga., it is but \$5.50. The State Department of Agriculture estimates that there is more than 1,000,000 horsepower in water-power from the lower line of the hill country northward in South Carolina, and that it is easily and cheaply available. This is sufficient to call for 600,000 horsepower in cotton, 200,000 in lumber, and 75,000 in flour and grist industries. Not until after the war did the South learn how to profitable extract the oil from the cotton seed. In 1867 she had seven oil mills, now she has 10 extracting 10,000 barrels of cotton-seed oil, making soap, candles, cotton-seed cake, meal and ash, and the animal products return \$800,000. It is held that while removal of the seed impoverishes the soil, yet the cotton-seed meal, after the oil is extracted, is a wholly sufficient fertilizer, and that therefore by its removal the soil will remain in which the cotton seed can be sent to mill is now done.

Not only in cotton, but in iron, steel, wood, tiles, carriages, furniture, plowshares, leather and paper manufacturers the South has made great progress since 1865. In Louisiana five years ago remain in which the government for protection notwithstanding the fact that he had already fortified all his rights and privileges as an American citizen by taking the oath of allegiance which is required by the British Government of all appropriate officers. McSweeney's conduct before and during his imprisonment was such as to win for him the contempt of true Irishmen, and he is to-day a member of the Legislature of the State of Ireland.

Out of the case of this man, for whom Mr. Blaine ordered full inquiry into the facts he made, and her people are to the effect that he had already fortified all his rights and privileges as an American citizen by taking the oath of allegiance which is required by the British Government of all appropriate officers.

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He would erect "barriers" against the pauper labor of Europe. Also because he might be friendly to oppressed Irish. "It is natural, therefore, that upon this side of the Atlantic we should watch without displeasure the revolt of the Republican bolters against the white-plumed knight," as his followers designate him. The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not like Mr. Blaine because "Wherever he can will out us from the positions we hold. Whenever an opportunity occurs he will use it to the utmost to replace our influence and trade by the influence and trade of the United States. He will regard it as a chief object to promote a great American confederacy, under the aegis of the Government at Washington, which would tend to increase the exports of the United States at the expense of the trade of Great Britain." The *London Shipping World* does not like Mr. Blaine because "He is a champion of the movement looking toward a revival of America in the dark ages.

THE M'SWEENEY CASE.

Captain John McCaffery, who knows all about McSweeney, says the latter closed his business as a stevedore in California, and, taking with him his wife and family and about \$5,000 in cash, sailed for Ireland. He was understood to be at the time in the enjoyment of the best of health, and that he had left the United States to avail himself of Ireland's future. He was one of the best medical men in the country.

On arriving in Ireland he purchased some property and applied to the Government for a position, which he subsequently received. About that time he participated in the Irish national movement, and as the recognized head of the movement did not take kindly to him, he, through his wife, sought refuge in America.

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PACIFIC SLOPE.

DEATH OF ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S PROMINENT JOURNALISTS.

Illegal Registration—Affairs in the Far North—Political Demonstrations.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION]

CALIFORNIA.

Samuel Seabough Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31st.—Samuel Seabough died this evening at 10:30 P.M. at 16 W. Brann, No. 415 California street, in this city. He had been ailing for the last two weeks. It was not supposed that he was dangerously ill. He was suffering from discoloration of his skin, his hair was thinning, and he had lost weight.

The police said he had been ill for a week.

He was a lively and popular writer.

He was a member of the *San Francisco Union*, also of the *San Francisco Independent*.

He was connected with the *Advocate*.

He was one of the best known and most prominent writers in the state.

Fraudulent Registration.</

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ALONE.

I stand in the summer morning,
Beside the great oak trees,
And I can hear no sound but the murmur
Of the fluttering leafy breeze.
The day is calm and perfect,
But I know not the bitter pain
That is coming to its beauty
That can never come again.
Some shade has gone from the flowers,
Some light has gone out from the sky,
And the world is more lonely,
And only *we* are here.

It all seems so very cruel,
For I am young and fair,
And yet there is no wear,
Alone in the morning there.

Alone, ayer there is the sorrow;
Alone, where before I had been;
In my happy love and joy,
A dear, sweet, royal queen.

But now it has all gone from me;
My love has gone from my sight,
And all the glories of the day
Are gone.

And so this summer morning
I stand alone and cry;

"Oh, deil, in the mornin',
I pray Thee, let me die!"

A CHOLERA SCARE.

Mr. Timothy Fox was an old bachelor of comfortable means and unusual ways, who for many years past had lived entirely for himself and by himself. He was even more selfish than old bachelors usually are; and he had, as they invariably have, a mania. His mania was the fear of disease. Though brave enough and sensible enough in other respects, nothing could persuade him to go near any one suffering from an infectious disorder, or convince him if he did so he could possibly escape the infection. He would walk a mile out of his way to avoid passing a house where there was sickness; and he admitted that he would rather suffer penitence than venture into those slums where fever and small-pox add to the misery of vice and poverty.

Another man, however, in the early summer, he heard that small-pox was being epidemic in London; he immediately determined to leave town. At first, as certain business matters necessitated his being near London, he only went to a western suburb; but directly these matters were arranged, he took a steamer and proceeded to interfere with his freedom; he decided to go to some seaport place. After a good deal of careful consideration he chose Dover; but he had not been there three weeks when to his horror the cholera made its appearance. To most persons it would appear that the distance between London and Dover is as safe as to proceed from the equator to the North Pole.

E. E. Locke, the well-known comedian, engaged a company to take the road early in November in "Ishavagno."

Bi-centennial celebrations in honor of Sebastian Bach and Handel will be held in Europe next February and March.

Miss Annie Louise Cary was recently offered \$1,000 to sing in a single concert in Boston, but she would not consent to appear.

Mr. Fox, however, in the early summer, turned the horse into the ditch by the roadside, and in a second the cab went over, and Charley and Bold were flung head-over-heels to the ground.

Charley had a slight cut on his head, and was not much injured; but the horses, not having fallen, and being frightened by the shock, was plunging about in a dangerous manner. Then a glance round showed him his friend. Bold stretched insensiblly on the road, and bleeding from a wound on the head. The cabman, in great alarm, had rung the bell. What had happened?

Up set it, he inquired.

"Yes, give me a hand," answered Charley, thankful for the unexpected assistance.

"Help the gentleman out of the cab."

"A right good fellow, the stranger, set

me immediately to work."

While he watched with anxiety and alarm the progress of the disease in France, and traced each day its movements northward, he and his wife, and all the household, made all necessary preparations for an immediate departure, should that become desirable. This gave him but little trouble, for at Llybourn—a little village about fifteen miles from Dover—resided a nephew of his, a farmer with a large family, who, on account of his poverty, and children, had left England for America. Fox, however, did not go; for on account of his wife and children, he remained.

He was considerably shaken, but not otherwise injured; and Charley was delighted to see that he seemed to have no idea that the upset was due to any but pure accident. It was next at the hotel, where he had dinner, when the landlord, who had been to the station to meet him, said, "How do you do?"

Charley, however, had not been until the children reached their bed, Paris, but since it appeared they were going to sleep, he determined that he would take refuge in some quiet country place.

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When he came they soon discovered the reason of the general alarm, and when they had given them their first meal of his wives and wife, who did not object to the position, and told him all they knew about the cholera and a great deal more besides. They made his blood run cold, and his hand stand on end by the terrible anecdotes they related to him about the sufferings and misfortunes of cholera patients, all derived from their own brilliant imagination. Mr. Fox was horrified, but still he was fascinated by these accounts. He again and again invited the youths to sit with him, and on every time they came insisted on turning the conversation on the old topic. The young men were equal to the occasion, and as the conversation led him without his knowing placed before him a living model unspeakably ghastly than anything he had heard before.

But at length their power invention began to fail them, and they got tired of the old gentelman's company, which was not at all agreeable to him. He kept on torturing and of late had been forced to come to him as he had been to him.

"You both look extremely ill," he at last said.

"Yes," answered Charley, with a sickly smile, "we don't feel quite as well as we could wish."

"I've got your cab into a workshop order," said the farmer, "so I hope you will drive back at once to Dover and consult a doctor."

"Oh, we're not so ill as that," answered Bold.

"I don't know," answered Charley, with a sickly smile, "we don't feel quite as well as we could wish."

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE CHARMING BOKEH BONNET.

How much I admire the bewitching poke bonnet! With half hides the roses that bloom in her dust. Who I know? And his throne there upon? The granddaughters love it, the young men? The stockings new, for our grandmothers wore and they were not wanting in beauty or grace; The granddaughters love it, the young men? The charming poke bonnet that shades a sweet face. The ravishing, bold, the exquisite bonnet, the bewilderer, that shades a sweet face. They are only half hidden within it, the secret of the beautiful face disappears; How often I kiss the lip glowing warm in its heart! While its coarse fibers were tickling my ears! The FASHIONS.

(New York Evening Post of October 11th.)

Gay-plaided skirts and tunics, with bodices of monochrome fabric, and match worn.

Petticoat backs are the most frequent finish to the Russian basque and the corsage with a pointed vest front.

Very long-wristed gloves of cashmere or Austrian wool, with ribbed tops like the jersey cuff, appear in all the dark streets.

The popular waterfall drapery at the back of the walking costume requires the support of the tournure of domed hair-cloth and red or steel to give it the required "French effect," that controlling element of the world of fashion having decidedly settled the question of crinoline in the last place, is indispensable to any who aspire to anything like this best form in dress.

Russian redingotes, made of deep Vandyke-red stockinet, cheville trimmed or braided with self-colored silk cords, or otherwise edged with many rows of narrow galloon, put on in straight lines, are among the firm's favorite costumes, and some wraps. Some of these have supplemented pelisses which reach nearly to the belt all around. Zillibette, a fluffy feather garniture, is again used as a trimming on the coverall princess-shaped pelisse, which, though still stylishly worn, is in its third season.

Silk wool ottomans are in great demand for girls' best costumes for the street, and such kiltings bordered with corn lace of a firm quality are a favorite garniture for these suits when velvet is not employed. For general wear the gray plaided woolens with jersey sleeve, of a plain rich color to harmonize, are highly popular. Cheveux, ruffles, vignettes, etc., cheveux and red-striped, and matching collars and cuffs as fashionably worn by the little women as by their elders. Red is first choice for guimpes, worn with Mother Hubbard, made of a contrasting material, and the Russian blouse chemisette, plaited vest, is worn by them with dresses of golden tan, brown, grey, beige, or dark Neapolitan blue.

The shapes of many of the new autumn hats are less stiff than last season, showing more of a leaning toward the flexible Rembrandt and Trionfon styles rather than the more recent designs, with their upward crowns and straight brims. These models, however, reappear this fall both in cloth and in the more elaborate and straight undraped English redingote, closely buttoned up to meet the standing linen collar. In the summer shapes of hats there was but little choice, and a lady, in selecting a new head covering, was obliged in many cases to accept what did not altogether suit her taste or prove quite becoming after wearing the least attractive lines of a face with one or more features strongly marked.

Red, as we long since predicted, judging from its prominent place in costumes and trimmings early last season in Paris, has burst on the scene with a bang, and every shop-window brightening every day with this brilliant hue. This season will see the soubise in Massachusetts. The price of the hotel dinner was \$1.25, which was cheap enough when one considers the quantity. First, there was soup, green and unpalatable; then the fish, which was good if it had been well cooked, and which I suppose to be for two persons; then the liver dish, which was excellent; then the chicken in the bottom of a padding dish, then lay the liver over it, then the rest of the chicken should be put in with plenty of salt, pepper and butter. Make a little gravy of the chicken broth, pour this over the chicken, over the top put a piece of not too rich paste. Bake a delicate brown.

The best treatment for the poison is lime. Shake a small piece of lime making a solution about as thick as cream, and apply to the inflamed surface and water-blister, morning and night. Three days or less will kill the poison effectively. I suffered severely several times, in spite of the best medical treatment, the poison remaining in my system, but have yet never had a case of that sort again.

It is a common practice to add a dash of vinegar to the water in the bath-tub.

There is no life so humble that it be God to whom the gospel of Christ is not good enough to heal the sick.

There is no life so meager that the greatest and wisest can afford to despise it. We cannot know at what moment it may dash birth with the life of Christ.

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THRIFT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN METHODS OF COOKING COMPARED.

Any one who has spent any length of time in Paris knows that the cooking there is not sufficiently democratic not to rival, jolting the multitude, and Bohemian enough in his tastes to relish a good dinner at a low price, can get the most palatable food for the smallest amount of money in that city of any of the great metropolitan cities. Prices have risen in Paris, to be sure, as everywhere else, and you can go to a fast-food restaurant for a meal, and get a good dinner as in Delmonico's in New York, or Young's in Boston, but there are still plenty of cheap places where the waiters do not speak English, where you can get an excellent dinner at a low cost. There is this great difference between Paris and our large cities, that while our first-class restaurants are very expensive, those in America are not wanting in beauty or grace; these are the most pleasant of all.

THE SISTER.

She never knew that music soft and sweet—
The patter of a little baby's feet;
She never knew the world and bliss—
The kiss of a mother's tender kiss;
She never knew the heartache and pain—
Of living and dying, and the vagaries
Of losing light from eyes whose radiance glow—
Was all her life in vain, did you say?

If then, to live in vain, is day by day,
To go among the lowly and the poor;
To be the同情者 of strife and pain—
Then that grand woman truly lives in vain!

—Clancy Cromwell

Oh, fear not for a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long—
How hard it is to be strong—
To suffer and be strong.—[Longfellow.]

These project to-day; for what prayest thou?

To earth's a thousand paths lead thee;

Whence the sailor's word dwelleth the breast;

The palm of peace waveth its holy crest.

—The Freeman.

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEET-
ING AT THE WIGWAM.

Rousing Speeches by ex-Congress-
man H. F. Page and Hon.
Marcus H. Hecht.

Hon. H. F. Page, ex-Congressman from this State, and Hon. Marcus H. Hecht, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, addressed a large Republican meeting held night at the Wigwam. They came from San Francisco on the 7 P.M. train, were met at the depot by the County Central Committee in hacks and escorted to the Golden Eagle Hotel. At 8 P.M. delegations from the Blaine and Logan Fire Brigade, Plumed Knights and McKenna Guard escorted them from the hotel to the Wigwam, where hundreds of people had assembled to hear the eloquent gentlemen discuss the issues of the day.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the County Central Committee, who named Richard Davis as President and read a long list of Vice-Presidents.

He then made a short but vigorous speech, which was loudly applauded. He then introduced, as the first speaker, Hon. Horace F. Page.

When Mr. Page came forward he was greeted with prolonged applause and three hearty cheers.

He said it afforded him great pleasure to appear so soon and representative a Sacramento audience.

The vast assemblage before him was evidence of the fact that the people of the state were divided, wakened and had the best interest of the nation at heart. On Tuesday next over 12,000,000 freedmen would be ready by their halloos who will be here to support us for the next four years. Before them, as far as their suffrage were two great parties, the old Democratic party and the Republican party. They are to decide whether the Republican party, in power, will be consistent in its policy, and with its glorious principles and traditions, can win out.

The meeting was adjourned for the past twenty-five years, under whose rule

OUR COUNTRY HAS PROSPERED.

As no other nation has, shall be confined in power, or whether they will place the affairs of the nation in the hands of the statesmen of that period. Now, if friends of the platform and of all the important issues of the time, will be invited to speak, then American labor shall be protected or not; whether they will yield into the hands of the bold South the control of this great American empire.

The German question, and the question of their rights, inside the tent, is not an issue in this campaign. They try to every possible device to turn the attention of the people from this important issue. It is a most ugly and disgraceful thing to do.

The Democratic platform is the same as that of the Republicans, with the exception that it interests more than American labor, because it directly affects American labor. The Republican party is in favor of a protective tariff for the reason that it protects American labor.

The party in the last Congress was Democratic, and the representatives from the solid South are free traders. To-day, throughout the length and breadth of the manufacturing country, this is not realized, the result of Tuesday's election, for once the Democracy gets into power with their free trade policies, there is no telling what they will do.

The Northern Democrat controlled the Senate, and the Southern Democrat controlled the House.

The Northern Democrat is allowed to interpret it to mean protection, and the Illinois Democrat to mean free trade—both the same platform.

Is to-day the time for making up the same old story? Is not the Northern Democrat, but the English importer. The Republican party is a tariff party, and are in favor of raising that revenue so high that they can get a large sum for the protection of a tax, but a lesser paid by foreign importers, and is laid to protect our home industries.

We can manufacture just as cheap in Sacramento as they can in England, and wages are twice as much as they are in foreign countries, and it is for the purpose of

KEEPING UP THE PRICE OF LABOR.

That the tariff is imposed, the Democracy are not too much tax. Who pays this tax? Not the American, but the English importer. The Repub-

lican party is a tariff party, and are in favor of raising that revenue so high that they can get a large sum for the protection of a tax, but a lesser paid by foreign importers, and is laid to protect our home industries.

They would rather get \$2 per day for their labor, than \$1. A reduction of tariff means a corresponding reduction in the price of labor. Here the laborers' wages are twice as much as they are in foreign countries, and it is for the purpose of

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